PEACE PROGRESS SLOW.

THE JOINT CONFERENCE IN PARIS THE DELAY IN PARIS EXPLAINED. POSTPONED TO MONDAY.

AMERICANS HOLD DIVERGENT OPINIONS-SPAIN

TRYING TO GET THE BEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE FOR THE CAROLINES.

Paris. Dec. 3.-There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions to-day. The Americans had a three-hour meeting this morning.

The position of the Commissions, said an Amer-Ican Commissioner, is that of two card-players, each studying his own hand and waiting for his opponent's lead

tions, and contrary to general opinion, Judge Day, president of the American Commission, believes that the treaty will be signed next week. But a great deal of work must be done before treaty is ready for the signatures, as after ten weeks of negotiations the only articles accepted by both Commissions are the three leadin language.

The adjournment to-day was at Judge Day's request, as the long morning session developed a divergence of opinion, and had the joint session been held the Americans would not have entered it as a united body.

The exact nature of the differences of opinion cannot be ascertained, but it is believed some of the Commissioners are in a more yielding mood toward Spain than their colleagues.

There is no doubt that the Spanlards on Monday will report the arrival of their Government's Instructions, the absence of which caused Friday's adjournment. Among onlookers there is scepticism concerning these instructions. It is believed that they constitute a diplomatic device put forward by the Spaniards to cover the delay necessary to them.

United States in the Caroline Islands is not likely to prove a serious stumbling-block. The Americans have not made it one of the demands whose granting is essential to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Some of them are not enthusiastic in its favor, and none of them think Germany's alleged negotiations for the Carolines are likely to lead to complications between Ger-

In French circles it is asserted that under the Pope's award of 1885 Germany already possesses certain rights in the Carolines which would prevent Spain from selling America one of those islands. This is a matter which has already been investigated by the Americans, who find that Germany's rights refer to certain fishing privilege rights of German citizens and a right to a coaling station to be agreed on mutually between Spain and Germany. All this was set out in the United States Foreign Refations book of 1886, and there is nothing to prevent Spain from selling the United States any sell the group, and might be willing to transfer the United States if her price is paid. Americans familiar with the question consider that the Philippines and the Ladrones furnish all the coaling bases necessary in the Pacific.

tiating for the purchase of the Caroline Islands from several quarters, although said that he knew nothing about the matter. The American Comthe letest developments confirm the report that the Spaniards have been instructed not to yield on these points until they have in

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

MORE INSTRUCTIONS FOR RIOS.

Madrid Dec. 5 .- After to-day's Cablust meet. ing, Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that he did not believe the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain would be signed before the meeting of the American Congress. Several points, he said, were still unsettled, and new instructions be telegraphed to Sefior Montero Rios. president of the Spanish Commission, to mor-

The Cabinet discussed the suppression of the Ministry of the Colonies, which matter will probably be referred to the Cortes.

BRITISH FEELING TOWARD AMERICA. WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY-LOOKING FOR A QUID PRO QUO.

London, Dec. 3.-The practical conclusion of the peace negotiations at Paris is halled here with con-siderable satisfaction, and the newspapers daily discuss the so-called "imperial" future of the United States, coupled with the fervent hope that the United States will adopt a colonial "open-door" policy. In fact, the latter point is regarded as being the corner-stone of the Anglo-American under-standing, which is now an important feature of every political speech delivered on this side of the

"The Saturday Review" is very candid about what it describes as "the slobbering cant and hypocritical blezoning of doubtful affection" be-

Let us be frank and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material interests from this rapprochement. The American Commissioners at Paris are making their bargain, whether they realize it or not, under the protecting mayal strength of England, and we shall expect a material quid pro quo for this assistance. We expect the United States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs, and we expect to be remembered when the United States comes into possection of the Phillippine Islands, and above all we expect her assistance on the day, which is quickly approaching, when the future of China comes up for settlement, for the young imperialist has entered upon a path where it will require a strong friend, and a lasting friendship between the two nations can be secured, not by frothy sentimentality on public platforms, but by reciprocal advantages in solid, material interests.

The forceoing opinion is outspoken enough, but

The forceoing opinion is outspoken enough, but every American moving in business circles here knows this voices the expectations of the average

Englishman. The question of the Sulu Islands has awakened great deal of interest, and this again is viewed through the spectacles of British commerce, "The Pall Mall Gazette" remarking:

Let the United States acquire the Sulus if they want them, but let us have an "open door" there for our trade. want them, but let us have an offer our trade.
The Sulus are the connecting link between North Borneo and the Philippines, and we have as much interest in these islands as the Americans will have An equality of treatment will promote trade, not only between Borneo and Sulu, but between Borneo and the Philippines also.

The rumor that the United States had acquired a coaling station at Chiriqui, Colombia, elicited the usual editorials from the British press, prothe Government to demand compensation for the

abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty tory view of the matter, and declares it would be an immense mistake for Great Britain to insist upon the maintenance of the treaty, pointing out that the Nicaragua Canal will never be unless the treaty is abrogated, and adding:

It is very much to our interest that the canal hande. The canal will enable us to reinforce our Pacific from our Atlantic squadron and vice versa while the advantage to our commerce is obvious

YÖRKSHIRE HOUSE,

Tailors and Drapers.

The Royal Ascot Overcoat, made from British Kerseys, Meltons and Cheviots, silk, sath or clothened to measure, 35. Vorkshire House, Broadway, Corner Tenth-St., opposite Wassamaker's.—Advt.

We want to see the treaty abrogated on the sole condition that the Americans make the canal with-

GREAT CARE NECESSARY IN DRAWING UF

EVEN MINOR FEATURES OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Weshington, Dec. 3.-While it is beginning to be recognized here that the chances are against the conclusion of the work of the Peace Commissioners in Paris in time for the Americans to take the steamer of the 10th for home, the offling that the delay in the proceedings of the Com For instance, there has been some difficulty in reaching an agreement as to the disposition of

the public property in the Philippines, including war material, guns and stores. It seems, however, likely now that the Commissioners will agree to adopt a plan for the disposition of these claims based on the procedure which governed in the case of the Spanish properties in Porto ing ones, providing for the cession of the Span- Rico. It will not be necessary, it is hoped, to ish colonies, and those only in principle and not send a joint evacuation commission to Manila, as was done in the evacuation of Porto Rico, but simply to adopt the plan laid down by the Porto **Elean Commission**

> It is surmised that the American Commissioners have been much more concerned by Spanish overtures looking to the allowance of exceptional advantages for Spanish commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico than about other matters which really seemed to be of larger importance. The explanation of this is the realization on the might not only arouse the opposition of the commercial classes of the United States, but bring upon the United States Government a series of demands from the great commercial has treaty relations for the allowance of similar those treaties. Much of the feeling exhibited by the German press toward the United States Government was directly traceable to a denial by the State Department of just such a claim nd that other nations were permitted to send their sugar to the United States free from this duty, and the State Department has always avoided, wherever possible, any action might cause further conflicts of this kind.

> WATCHING THE SPREAD OF CARLISM. CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION THAT MAY LEAD

with the most keen interest here. Don Carlos is undoubtedly preparing for a hold stroke. His was prevented from earning distinction during corruption of the political administrators. These new factors have given Don Carlos a much bet Spain One factor, however, influences think- Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, in the Santa ing Spaniards against the substitution of King Clara Province, the Stars and Stripes were off-Stork for King Log, and that is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States, and Spain would thus be in a more perilous state than ever. She would not only lose her possesot would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

The parts of the Spanish kingdom which are causing the most anxlety on account of the Carlist intrigues are the provinces of Lerida. Gerone, Teruel, Cuenca, Castillon and Valencia. The detailed watch in the disaffected districts has hitherto failed to produce any important discoveries or to check the agitation. Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is reported to be from place to place on the Fre of the Pyrenees, whence he is pulling the Car-

ist wires.

The Count de Maille, a leading Carlist, who is now in Paris, is quoted in an interview as expressing himself sanguine of success. He says that Carlism has made strong headway among the repatriated soldlers, while the people, clergy and some of the hishops, he alleges, are longing to return to the old régime. The Count added:

added:
"As for the Pope, he is always on the side of
the jurty in power, and will send his biessing
to Don Carlos as soon as he sits on the throne.
General Weyler is ready to give his sword to the
highest bidder, and Don Carlos, his wife (the
Princess de Rohan) and her family are ready
to advance funds, and the French Legitimists
will also aid financially and provide volunteers."

TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS. SELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE

POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS

Berlin, Dec. 3 .- Spain's acceptance of the terms f the United States has naturally keenly interested the German Government and press, although, adhering to its policy, consistently followed throughout, the Government has uttered no opinion either in interviews or through the medium of the semi-official press. But the newspapers generally edmit that hereafter the United States must be seriously reckoned with in international politics and as a colonial Power, whose push and energy mey interfere with the ambitions of other Powers, The Germon papers therefore predict frequent olitical complications for the United States.

The "Cologne Gazette" attributes Europe's noninterference in the peace negotiations at Paris to mutual fealousies, and expresses the opinion that e Americans will find the new colonies a greater

aree of trouble than they suspect The "Lokalanzieger" says that the American vernment will probably eschew compulsory gen eral military service in America, but that its hired orces will come largely from Cuba, the Philippine slands, Central and South America and East Asia, thus reviving the mediaval system of mercenary roops."

thus reviving the mediaval system of mercenary troops."

The "Vorwaerts" declares "It is already certain that England will find her main competitor in the American as well as in the East Asian markets to be not Germany but the United States, and, not merely commercially speaking, the United States is a rising star, and between the United States and Great Britain the fight for the exploitation of these districts will begin.

The "Deutsche-Zeitung" has published a long editorial regretting that Germany had not intervened between Spain and the United States, and concluding as follows: "And can we obtain nothing from the Spanish colonial estate which is visibly, piece by piece, being sold at auction?"

WHAT SENATOR KYLE SAYS OF TREATY. HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE PRESIDENT CAN GET

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, topped here yesterday on his way to Washington He said in regard to the peace situation: "President McKinley can never get the members of the present Senate to ratify the treaty soon to be signed at Paris by Peace Commissioners of the United States and Spain. The United States, the victor, should not be bound to pay \$20,000,000 to the vanquished, Spain. Such a payment establishes a dangerous precedent, to say the least. Then I do not believe that we want the Philippines at all, One island, with a good harbor, would be of use as a naval station, but what can we do with a lot of islands with such a cosmopolitan population as that of the Philippines? Say we make colonies of them. There is no pince in our general policy for colonial possessions. And by taking them we must discard the Monroe Doctrine, for how can we object to Europeans interfering in American affairs now that we attempt to meddle in the politics of another hemisphere?" anquished, Spain. Such a payment establishes i

SARCASM OF THE "IMPARCIAL"

Madrid, Dec. 3.-The "Imparcial" to-day, commenting on the statement that the United States intends to re-establish fully relations with Spata, asks if the United States "proposes to send a new utilimatum, imposing friendship?"

CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A MASON. Nothing would please him so much as a subscrip-tion to "The Masonic Standard," \$2 a year. 53 West 2th-st.-Advt.

GOING TO HAVANA TO ORGANIZE THE POLICE OF THAT CITY.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT NOT TO INTERFERE WITH HIS WORK AS STATE SUPERINTEND-

ENT OF ELECTIONS-RECOMMENDED

John McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police, and present State Superintendent of Elections, will some time this week start for the city of Havana to organize the police force of that city. This announcement was made by Mr. McCullagh him self last night, the Superintendent adding that had been commissioned by President Mc-

Superintendent McCullagh is going to the Cuban capital at the instance of Major-General Francis Vinton Greene, who is in command of the American forces there. Gener. I Greene has felt the need of a well-organized city police to quell disturbances there, and he wrote to Major Avery D Andrews, who was one of the memof the last New-York Police Board, asking him if he could recommend a man who could organize the police in Havana. Major Andrews responded by naming Superintendent McCullagh as the man whom he believed General Greene wanted. General Greene then communicated with Adjutant-General Corbin, in Washington, who laid the matter before the President, with the recommendations of Superintendent McCullagh by Major Andrews and General Greene. The result was that President McKinley commissioned Superintendent McCullagh to report at Havana to General Greene.

Superintendent McCuliagh said last night that he would start this week. He declared that he had not yet received definite instructions as to his duties in the organization of the police force of Havana, and said he would probably receive none till he met General Greene in that city. He could give no information at all, he said, about his prospective duties, as he did not know what he was to do beyond directing the organization of a police force. That, of course, he added, was a different undertaking from such a work in an American city, especially New-York. He would, however, begin as soon as he arrived in Havana, but, without getting General Greene's ideas and learning the conditions actually existing in Havana from his own experience, he could not say on what lines he would begin. At present, he merely wished to get to the Cuban capital as soon as possible as to look over the ground.

Mr. McCullagh said that his duties as State Superintendent of Elections would not be at all interfered with by his present commission. Such duties would not demand his attention till next fall. While he was attending to the duties of his present appointment, he said, his deputy would carry on the work of the Elections De-

RAISING THE FLAG IN CUBA. STARS AND STRIPES NOW FLOATS OVER TRINI-

DAD AND SANCTI SPIRTUS. can forces having previously taken charge of cially and with impressive ceremonies hoisted over the city halls and the military government and other public buildings in those cities. When the flags were unfurled the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the soldiers and large crowds of citizens cheered withust-

FIRE AT FERROL ARSENAL.

DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT, PROPERTY ESTI MATED AT 4,000,000 PESETAS.

Ferrol, Spain, Dec. 2.-A fire which occurred in the Government dockyard, at this place, last night, burned out several buildings, and before the flames were extinguished a number of bombshells ex-

founded by Charles III. They cover nearly twenty-four acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses.

PROCEEDINGS TO DISBAK A LAWYER.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE IN THE BURKE-DEL

LENBAUGH CASE IN CLEVELAND. Cleveland, Dec. 3.-The report of the Trial Com mittee of the Bar Association on the proceedings to disbar Senator Vernon H. Burke was presented at special meeting of the association this afternoon

The report says in part:

The report says in part:

We find that Judge Delienhaugh, while acting as judge of said court, introduced and sent to Mr. Burke Mrs. Edith Manning, that Mr. Burke performed services for her in connection with a settlement of a claim asserted by her against a woman for alternating the affections of her husband, and in connection with the preparation and hearing of a divorce case against her husband, and that Mr. Burke received from Mrs. Manning for these services about \$3,300, \$1,100 of which was paid by him to Judge Delienhaugh, as follows: \$1,000 on July \$, 1895, and \$100 on July \$, 1895.

The committee finds Mr. Burke guilty of misconduct in his conduct as an attorney-at-law and in that he wrongfully connived and conspired with Judge Delienhaugh to procure a divorce for Mrs. Manning in an irregular manner, contrary to law and without proper evidence, and in that he wrongfully conspired with Judge Delienhaugh to falsify a record of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County.

The committee made the following recommenda-

The committee made the following recommenda-

tions: First-That Vernon H. Burke be expelled from

the Cleveland Ear Association.
Second—That the secretary of the association is directed to present a copy of these findings to the committee of investigation, to be treated as a complaint in writing, authorizing such proceedings against Frank E. Dellenbaugh as they may deen

proper.

Third—That the secretary of the association be directed to present a copy of this report to the Circuit Court of Cuyahoga County for such action in the premises as the Court may deem proper.

DIED AT AGE OF A HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

MRS. POLLY MAYS, THE OLDEST WOMAN IN VIR

Baltimore, Dec. 3. (Special).-Relatives in this city Virginia, were informed to-day of her death. She over a century, in Franklin County, at the age of III years. Up to a few months ago her health and physical vigor were remarkably well preserved. Three months before her death she climbed a stee; mountain, travelling a distance of one mile with little fatigue. Her youngest child is sixty-six years old, and her oldest would have been eighty had she lived to the present time. Some weeks ago, while passing out of her front door, Mrs. Mays fell, and received injuries which caused her dooth for the property of the control of the co

THIRTEEN MEN BURNED IN A MINE.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS OCCURRED WHEN THEY WERE PUTTING OUT A FIRE.

Wilkesharre, Penn., Dec. 3-Thirteen men wer seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the Buttonwood shaft of the Parrish Coal Company to-day A slight fire broke out in one of the chambers, and a gang of men were sent in to subdue it.

most seriously hurt are:
DAUL-KA, Zeigmund, miner,
HUTCHINSON, Ralph, miner,
MATTHEWS, William, five been,
MORGAN, Thomas, five boss,
POWELL, William J, five boss,
THOMAS, William, plane runner,

"THE OVERLAND LIMITED" TO CALIFORNIA Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, leaves Chicago 639 P. M. Every Day in The Year. Service and equipment perfect. For further information address North-Western Line Office, 461

BREAKING OF A PIPE ON THE ALAMO, OF THE MALLORY LINE.

BY THE RECENT TEST OF THE BOILERS-

THE WAR.

THE BOAT WAS A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT DURING

Six men were killed and another man slightly injured by steam escaping from the main pipe leading from the engine to the boiler on the steamship Alamo, of the Mallory Line, just as ressel was about to leave her pier, No. 20 East River, at 7:30 o'c'ock last night, on her first trip South since she was detached from the United States Army transport service. The machinery of the steamship is new, having been erected only a few weeks ago, and it was carefully examined and tested by a Government ctor about three days ago, and found to safe and in excellent working order. The break in the pipe was examined by an expert in the manufacture of steam boilers, and he

gave it as his opinion that in testing the boilers

the pipe was strained and it was only a ques-

tion of time when the accident would have hap-

THE DEAD

The list of the dead is as follows:

FARRELL, Frank, oller. FARRELL, Patrick, offer. M'MAHON, Frank, fireman. MURPHY, Peter, second assistant engines

RYAN, John, coal-passer THE INJURED.

STONEMAN, John, thirty years old, electrician, a steer age passenger, taken to the Hudson Street Hospital slightly scalded on face and hands.

Little is known of the history of the dead men It is said that the Farrells were brothers, and that several of the men were married. It is believed that all of the men killed had homes in

The main pipe from the engine to the boiler became loose by a flange being wrenched out of place by the force of the steam flowing through the tipe. The broken part of the pipe some distance from the ground. At the time the flange was wrenched out of place, opening the pipe and letting the full draught of steam into the fireroom, the steam gauge registered eighty pounds. The pressure could with safety be one hundred pounds, and at the Gozernment's test the steam gauge registered 160 machinery, the engine and botlers had been closely inspected by the men in the engine and boller rooms, and no imperfection in any part of the machinery was detected. Everything seemed to be in good working order, and the thought of a possible accident was far from the minds of

A little after 7 o'clock last night the vessel was ready to start on her first trip south since the close of her service as a Government trans-There was a heavy cargo on beard. There were also about thirty passengers, most of whom were first-class. The signal had been given to the crew working below decks to be prepared to start at a moment's notice. In the tined to meet with an awful death. They had

quarter, and it is believed that they received no warning of the accident.

TRIED TO RESCUE THE MEN. About 7:30 o'clock Captain George B. Hix signalled "up with the lines," and was just about to give the word for the men in the engine-room to start the machinery when he was startled by a loud, hissing sound, and, looking | man of the Commission. It is the Senator's ex toward the door leading to the fire and engine rooms he saw steam rising in a great volume. He shouted to the deckhands that something was wrong below decks, and he and they made strenuous efforts to rescue the me gine-room. The captain and Chief Engineer off the steam-pipes as quickly as possible, and every member of the crew that was able to re-

spond to the cry for assistance did likewise. It was fully ten minutes before the steam in the boilers was nearly exhausted, and a man could grope his way to the floor of the engineroom. When one of the men got to the floor, he at once shut off the pipes, and then looked about for the six men who had been at work in the room when the accident bappened. He beheld a ghastly sight. In a heap, almost at the foot of the ladder, lay six bodies, frightfully distorted and mutilated. He could hardly recognize some of the faces of the dead. The me had been literally boiled alive, and by the appearance of their twisted arms they had not been killed instantly, but had died in great agony. With the aid of a number of the crew on deck, the bodies were removed to the main deck, where they were a few hours later ex-

amined by Coroner Bausch The original list of the dead did not contain the name of Frank Farrell, as it was thought that one of the bodies was that of L. Connell, a coal-passer. This mistake showed how distorted were the features of some of the men. Stoneman, the only person injured, lives at No. 55 First-st., Albany. He was standing near the door leading to the engine and botter rooms at the time of the accident, and was unable to get to a safe place in time. He was blinded by the escaping steam for a few moments. Chief Engineer Canning and his first assistant, R. Robinson, were slightly scalded on the face and hands,

but their injuries were not very painful Chief Engineer Canning was unable to say what caused the accident. Mr. lobinson, his first assistant, was also reticent regarding the breaking of the main pipe. He had no opinion

to offer on the subject. HAD NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE.

In speaking of the accident, Captain Hix said that the men in the engine-room did not have a chance to escape. He added that a moment before the accident he signalled to them to "look out for his bell to start," and knew that they were all at their posts when the flange flew loose and the steam escaped in great clouds under forced draught. Continuing, he said that the passengers were exceedingly calm under the circumstances.

On learning the nature of the accident, Coroner Bausch decided to have an expert examine the machinery of the ve-sel without delay. Ac cordingly, he took with him to the ship Frederick Helpershausen, of the firm of Helpershausen Brothers, boilermakers, at No. 22 Tompkins-st. Mr. Helpershausen, after examining the wrench flange and the broken pipe, came to the conclusion, according to the Coroner, that the pipe had been strained by the Government officials, and that, as the strain was not de tected, the accident was the natural result. Coroner Bausch said that he would admit the chief engineer to ball to await the result of the

The Alamo was built in 1883 at the shippard The Alamo was built in 1883 at the shippard of John Roach & Son. Chester, Penn., for Charles H. Mailory & Co. Her dimensions are: Length, 329 feet; depth of hold, 21.5 feet, and breadth, 40.5 feet. She is 2.943 gross and 2.237 net tons register. "The Shipping Record" of 1898 shows that she was last surveyed at this port in June, 1897. During the war with Spain she was chartered by the Government and used as a transport for troops to Cuba. When she was returned to the line she was overhauled and some changes were made in her hollers and and some changes were made in her boilers

A Marvel in Photography! Rockwood's Instantateous Lifesize Pictures. \$15.00. Broadway (40th St.).

New-York to Washington daily, 2:55 p. m. Whitehall Terminal (South Ferry) and 3 p. m. foot Liberry Street. Exclusive Pulinan Equipment. Dining
Car Service unequalled. No excess fares. Pinest
trains and quickest time between New-York and
w--hington.—Advt.

HE MEETS MR. DEPEW AND MR. HAS-BROUCK AND STARTS FOR BOSTON.

EXPERTS THINK THE PIPE WAS WEAKENED MR. YOUNGS, TO BE THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, SAYS THERE WILL BE FEW CHANGES IN THE CLERICAL FORCE

OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-

Although Colonel Roosevelt, the Governorelect, was at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel nearly two hours yesterday, he saw only a few Republicans of prominence had not returned from his home in Newburg. Chauncey M. Depew was at the headquarters and had a talk with the Colonel. It was the first time they had talked with each other about political subjects since the election. Mr. Depew come to be known as the organization candidate for United States Senator, and his friends declare that they are sure of his election

to the office. Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, the Assistant At torney-General, talked with Colonel Roosevelt about the coming canal investigation. Colonel Roosevelt sent a letter to Governor Black. acknowledging the Governor's courtesy in offering to appoint at his suggestion an associate counsel to aid in the investigation. Colonel Roosevelt said he would not suggest the name of such counsel until he had consulted with on and after January 1.

There has been talk to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt might appoint Justice Joseph F. Daly to succeed Justice O'Brien on the Suprem Court bench if the resignation of Justice O'Brier does not take place in time for Governor Black to make the appointment. Colonel Roosevelt would make no statement on the subject vesterday, but it is known that the Republican organization desires the appointment of Justice Cohen in place of Justice O'Brien, and the latter may resign in time to permit Governor Black to make the appointment. Richard Croker is vent the appointment of Justice Daly. He took the trouble yesterday to contradict a report that Justice O'Brien was to become his private coun-

sel after retirement from the bench. When Colonel Roosevelt came to this city from Oyster Bay vesterday morning he was accompanied by William J. Youngs, who is to be his at the Executive Mansion in Albany after January 1. George C. Tredwell is to be appointed Governor's military secretary. Those who to be retained in the service are John T. co, pardon clerk; T. Newcomb, appointment k; Myron H. Hill, executive stenographer; njamin W. Smith, George S. Allen and George aves, notarial secretaries; William O'Connor and J. Lamborn, executive messengers.

and J. Lamborn, executive messengers. Governor Roosevelt's confidential messenger will be Amos M. Knapp, of Oyster Bay.
Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday an hour before noon, and remained there until it was time for him to catch the 1 p. m. train for Boston. He will return to the city to-day and go back to his home, in Oyster Bay.

HAWAHAN BILL COMPLETED.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT IN THE PRESgiven no word that anything was amiss in their IDENT'S HANDS.

Washington, Dec. 3.-The Hawalian Commis sion has completed its bill for the government of the Hawailan Islands as a part of the United States and has also inished its report to accompany the bill, and both have been placed in the hands of the President by Senator Cullom, chairpectation that the President will transmit the papers to Congress some time next week

that he will ask early consideration of the bill. ARMY DEFICIENCY BILL DRAWN UP

Canning worked vigorously and bravely to shut AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THE HOUSE PASS IT AT ONCE.

Washington, Dec. 3.-The Deficiencies Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations has the Army Deficiency bill about completed, and the full committee probably will be called together on Monday or Tuesday to onsider it. The extraordinary appropriations for the Army will expire on December 31, with large sums unexpended. The present purpose is to ask to have these unexpended balances made available for use for the remainder of the fiscal year. It is the intention of those having the matter in charge to try to get the bill reported and passed by the House next week.

FIRE IN ST. AGNES'S R. C. CHURCH.

THE BUILDING SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT

NO MASS CAN BE HELD TO-DAY. basement of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Forty-third-st., near Third-ave., and before it was under control it had damaged the church to the extent of \$25,000. Three alarms were turned in, and the firemen, after a fight of nearly two hours with the flames, suc-ceeded in keeping the flames from eating into the church proper and destroying an altar, which is said to be valued at \$50,000. Directly under the altar, the flames burned flerce ly for some time. In the rear of the church is the parochial school, which is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. There were six Sisters in the building at the time, and they left it

when it looked as though the flames would get The church was so badly damaged that mass cannot be held there to-day.

GIRLS NOT WANTED AT WESLEYAN.

UNDERGRADUATES HOLD A MEETING TO PRO-

TEST AGAINST COEDUCATION. Middletown Conn. Dec. 3 -A mass-meeting of the undergraduate students was held at Wesleyan University this morning to protest against the sys tem of coeducation now in vogue in the college. Several speeches were made, in which it was maintained that the exclusion of women from the college would be for the best interests of the University, and that if the policy of admitting women should be continued it would have the effect of re ducing the number of male students. The feeling on this point was unanimous. The meeting will be brought to the attention of the faculty, who already have the matter under consideration.

INDIAN FIGHT EXPECTED.

A MINNESOTA SHERIFF SETS OUT TO ARREST

FOURTEEN UGLY BRAVES. Minneapolls, Dec. 3.-A dispatch to "The Journal" from Dark Rapids, Minn., says that a posse has just started, headed by the Sheriff, to arrest fouren Indians who resisted arrest yesterday. The Indians were found with fourteen deer which they had killed contrary to the law. A fight is expected, as the Indians are well armed with Win-

GRAIN SHIPMENTS AT BALTIMORE. Paltimore, Dec. 3.-The grain exporters at this

port are jubilant over the conditions that prevail here with regard to ocean tonnage. Vessels are coming up rapidly, and grain is being shipped in arge quantities. The situation is easy, and there is no congestion.

ROYAL LIMITED.

historic importance of the entrance of the United States upon a new career, in which it is destined to be closely associated with England ests and sympathies. The Nation which has been steadily enlarging its empire by & series of annexations beginning with Jefferson's great purchase and ending with Alaska and Hawaii, and also exercising an effective protectorate over tropical America in the Mon-Doctrine, and exempting the Hemisphere from the European scramble going on in Asia and Africa, has been doing a good deal of work in the modern world. This work has not interested Englishmen, because Americans have acted independently of them on lines

LONDON.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH AMERICAN

EXPANSION.

COMPASSION FOR SPAIN-THE PROSPECTS

FOR A NEW CARLIST RISING-

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Dec. 3 .- The successful issue of the

labors of the Peace Commission continues to

supply the English press with its chief topic of

current discussion. The dominating note is the

The essential feature of the new career of expansion is the fact that it is not one of splendid isolation, but the Anglo-Saxon peoples have been drawn together into harmonious working relations. Sympathies have displaced jealousies, and there is a correlation of the strongest forces of civilization for promoting the ends of peace and progress. The war with Spain began after England had thwarted an unsuccessful attempt to establish a European concert on the Cuban question, and it has ended without the slightest effort on the part of Germany to create a European concert on th Philippine question. America has taken her place among the great Powers of the world, and England and Germany are both acting with her, and expecting her assistance and moral support in their diplomacy in the Far East. Hardly a single English journal fails to lay stress upon this assurance of the future co-operation of the Anglo-Saxon race as the greatest result of the war with Spain.

Proofs of this common action are already ould not be many changes in the clerical force | found in the probable adoption by America of the "open door" principle in the Philippines, the possible purchase of the Caroline Islands by Germany, and the ultimate consent of England to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to enable the United States to construct and control the Nicaragua Canal under guarantees of neutrality similar to those maintained for the Suez Canal. To-day's "Spectator" again advocates the abrogation of the treaty by England, with the single condition that the Americans shall complete the canal within a definite period; but signs are not wanting to indicate that the State Department and the Foreign Office will find it more expedient to mend the convention than to end it.

While the attention of the English people is now centred upon the work of the Peace Commission, now virtually finished, as marking a new landmark in the world's history and disclosing the trend of future tendencies and events of far-reaching importance to the fortunes of the Anglo-Saxon race, there is also a feeling of genuine compassion for distracted Spain, which is losing its last colonial stronghold in both the East and the West Indies, and confronted with civil war and bankruptcy. is not considered probable that a country which has been able to send out 200,000 regular troops within two years to its colonies can be in serious danger from a revival of the Carlist movement in the northern provinces. theory is that the Madrid Government is exaggerating this menace of civil war in order to give employment to the troops now returning, and a'so to divert public attention from the loss of the colonies and the national defeats

Spain has borne all her miseries with such heroic fortitude that the English press unites in the hope that she will be spared the horrors of a new Carlist uprising. Don Carlos's defence of his neglect to take active steps to vindicate what he considers his hereditary rights in Spain was that he was a patriot first of all, and could not raise his standard in the North when the country was making so many sacrifices for the defence of the remnants of a once glorious empire. This plea would seem to exclude a challenge to civil war when Spain is in her present extremities. Don Carlos is a soldier who has always known his own mind, but after all his adventures in war he will hardly be tempted to renew the strife unless he is convinced that the regular army is disaffected and can be won over to the Carlist cause. The diplomatic view is that he ceased to be a soldier of fortune when he inherited a great fortune from the Comte de Chambord, and that he would be content to issue proclamations and pose as a pretender if Don Jaime were not a spirited young prince, with a heart fired with ambition. Don Jaime was educated at a Jesuit school, and has had service with the Russian arms in Catholic Warsaw. He is a stormy petrel in the troubled waters of unhappy Spain.

The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles at Brussels, where all the pretenders now in sight are familiar figures, that Don Jaime and Prince Louis Napoleon are the only men among them resolute enough to fight for a crown. The Duke of Orleans and Prince Victor Napoleon are weaklings, and Don Carlos has been spoiled by wealth and luxury and is now stale.

America has offered a fresh illustration this week of its power as a creditor nation holding large balances against England. The large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England was mainly due to the action of American bankers in lending money to Berlin, where they could get better rates for it than in London. The market has been unsettled, and the bank rate will have to be raised if this operation be repeated. This effect will probably be temporary, as the Imperial Bank of Germany cannot be anxious to force the Bank of England to declare a 5 per cent rate. There have been disquieting rumors on 'Change that the gold withdrawn for Germany was intended for Russia, which had chosen an inconvenient time for enlarging its stock of gold in accordance with its new fiscal policy; but these reports have not been confirmed. Everything points to a bear money market, not only this month, but also after the situation has been temporarily relieved by the payment of January dividends. Trade is active in America, Germany and England, and there will be an unusual demand for money the greater part of

Public interest here in the prolonged contest between the military and the civil power in France is declining, and the jubilee of the Austrian Emperor only avails for a single day's perfunctory leader. Lord Kitchener's project for founding a Gordon College at Khartoum has attracted much attention, coming as it does from a man of action, with wonderful talent as an organizer. His fund is wellnigh raised already. So great is his prestige that he